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Abstract

The present invention discloses an air conditioning method in which a distinction is made between air conditioning according to a conventional method and modified air conditioning. The modified air conditioning according to the invention is used when a passenger desires further cooling, for example in the case of very high outside temperatures, and therefore adjusts the desired interior temperature further downward when cooling is already taking place at the physical limit, that is the minimum blowing-in temperature, before the evaporator ices up. As further cooling is no longer possible by reducing the blowing-in temperature, in this case, in order to obtain a noticeable further cooling effect for the passenger, the fan output is increased according to the desired inside temperature change in conjunction with the outside temperature in order to guide a larger quantity of air into the interior in the corresponding air conditioning zone and to achieve a further cooling effect by virtue of this larger mass flow.